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THE HISTOPATHOLOGY OF TYPE B (LEE STRAIN) INFLU-ENZA IN MICE 1

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The Lee strain of human influenza virus was isolated in 1940 by Francis (1) by inoculation of ferrets with throat washings. The disease in ferrets was found to differ from that usually produced by type A virus strains. The virus was adapted to mice and produced a pneumonia similar to that of type A influenza. No antigenic relation was found between the two types by the usual tests of cross immunity, serum protection, and complement fixation. The infective titer of the lung was also much lower in type B mouse influenza than that of most type A strains. A sample of the type B mouse adapted virus was kindly supplied by Dr. Francis and his report of strain differences was confirmed. A study of the histopathology of the experimental infection in mice was done to determine whether any further differences might be demonstrated.

Method.—Four groups of young white Swiss mice weighing 13 to 16 gm., all of the same strain from a single breeder, were inoculated intranasally on the same day with .05 cc. of one of the following preparations:

1. Type B virus: 1:5,000 suspension of mouse lungs from mice inoculated 2 days previously with 1:10 suspension of B virus infected lung. The lungs showed gross areas of pneumonia. They were ground in a mortar with quartz sand and 50 percent beef infusion broth-saline buffered to pH 7.6, lightly centrifuged, and the supernatant diluted further with broth-saline.

Normal mouse lung: 1:5,000 suspension prepared as for group 1.

3. B virus plus PR8 (2) immune rabbit serum: Prepared by adding equal quantities of 1:2,500 lung suspension described in group 1, and 1:2 serum-saline. Final dilution of lung 1:5,000, of serum 1:4. The mixture was allowed to stand for 1 hour at room temperature before use.

¹ From the Division of Infectious Diseases and the Division of Pathology, National Institute of Health.

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4. B virus plus B immune rabbit serum: Prepared as described in

group 3.

A total of 71 inoculated mice was studied. They were killed, usually four from each group, at intervals from 1 to 25 days after inoculation. Tissues were removed immediately and fixed in Orth's solution. Sections were routinely stained with modified Romanowsky (3) and Van Gieson stains.

HISTOPATHOLOGIC FINDINGS

LUNGS

Inoculation with B virus.—One day after inoculation the lungs were negative in three of four mice examined; in the fourth, small patchy peribronchial pneumonic lesions were observed. In the pneumonic areas the bronchi contained a few polymorphonuclear neutrophils, the bronchial epithelial cells were slightly swollen in a few foci, and small numbers of lymphocytes and polymorphonuclears were seen in slightly widened perivascular spaces. The alveolar exudate was scanty and composed of equal numbers of polymorphonuclear and mononuclear cells. About half of the latter were lymphocytes, while the remainder were moderate to large in size and round or polyhedral with fairly abundant amphophilic cytoplasm; nuclei were round or oval and leptoor trachychromatic.

Two days after inoculation scattered small pneumonic areas similar to those described above were seen in three mice; in the fourth, a few bronchi contained polymorphonuclears and bronchial epithelial cells were slightly swollen focally, but no lesions were seen in the

parenchyma.

In mice killed 3 days after inoculation, peribronchial pneumonic lesions were seen in all. The inflammatory process was slightly more extensive than in mice killed prior to the third day, and while the alveolar exudate was still scanty and the cellular components remained the same, a little serum was now present in some foci. In addition, slight thickening of interalveolar septa was observed in pneumonic areas, with small to moderate numbers of lymphocytes and large mononuclear cells and fewer polymorphonuclears found in or on the septa. A small amount of purulent exudate was present in many bronchi, both within and apart from the pneumonic areas. Polymorphonuclears were at times adherent to the surface of the bronchial epithelium, and degenerative changes were noted focally in the latter. These degenerative changes varied in extent and degree; focally there was only slight swelling of the epithelial cells, while in other areas swollen cells were heaped with loss of polarity, and a small number exhibited cytoplasmic oxyphilia and vacuolization and pyknosis or karyorrhexis. A few infiltrating polymorphonuclears were

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seen in the epithelium, and occasional epithelial cells contained single small spherical oxyphilic hyaline bodies in the cytoplasm. Slight to moderate peribronchial and perivascular infiltration by lymphocytes and polymorphonuclears was noted in the involved portions of the lungs, and a little serum was occasionally seen in widened perivascular

spaces.

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Five and seven days after inoculation the pneumonic process was more extensive than that described on the third day; approximately one-fourth to one-half of the sectioned lung tissue was involved. Lymphocytes and large mononuclear cells outnumbered polymorphonuclears in the scanty alveolar exudate. In the bronchi degenerative changes in the epithelium were more prominent, with complete desquamation of lining cells seen in patchy areas. In addition, evidence of proliferation was seen in the heaping of swollen, deeply stained epithelial cells in which occasional mitoses were observed.

By the ninth day after inoculation, macrophages were intermingled with degenerating epithelial cells and polymorphonuclears in the bronchial exudate, and while degenerative changes were still noted in the lining epithelium, proliferative changes were more prominent and a tendency toward squamous metaplasia was noted focally in the heaped-up cells. Occasionally a single layer of flattened cells was observed covering areas in which desquamation appeared to have taken There were slight to moderate perivascular and peribronchial infiltration, chiefly by lymphocytes, and slight proliferation of adventitial cells. Mononuclear cells definitely predominated over the polymorphonuclears in the scanty alveolar exudate, and among the mononuclear cells large foamy macrophages and spindle shaped cells of the fibroblast type were not uncommon. In some areas a thick layer of hyaline oxyphil material lined the walls of bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and groups of adjacent alveoli. Small to moderate numbers of lymphocytes and large mononuclear cells were seen in or on the thickened interalveolar septa in pneumonic areas. Focally the pleural mesothelial cells were swollen and heaped, and a small number of lymphocytes were seen among them.

Fifteen days after inoculation there was a striking difference in the bronchial and lung lesions as compared to the findings seen on the ninth day. Degenerative changes were no longer seen in the bronchial epithelium, and the lining cells were either normal or slightly to moderately heaped; in a very few bronchi occasional small groups of sub-epithelial lymphocytes were seen. Peribronchial and perivascular lymphocyte infiltration was moderate to marked. Patchy peribronchial areas showed slight septal thickening in some areas due to lymphocyte infiltration and the presence of elongated mononuclear cells on or within the septa; intra-alveolar macrophages were sometimes present in these areas. In other areas the lung tissues

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appeared solid or nearly so, with occasional small spaces containing intact and fragmenting polymorphonuclears, lymphocytes, and macrophages. The solid appearance was due to marked septal thickening and the presence of numerous epithelial cells of the squamous type which completely filled or thickly lined the alveoli. In the thick interalveolar septa proliferating spindle and polyhedral shaped large mononuclear cells were intermingled with moderate numbers of infiltrating lymphocytes.

Twenty-five days after inoculation the type of inflammatory reaction was similar to that observed after 15 days, but the areas of

involvement were fewer and smaller.

Inoculation with B virus combined with A serum.—The histopathologic findings in the lungs of mice killed at intervals after inoculation with B virus combined with A serum were indistinguishable from those observed in mice inoculated with B virus alone.

Inoculation with B virus combined with B serum, and with a suspension of normal lung in saline.—Lung lesions were seen in 7 of 29 mice which were inoculated with B virus combined with B serum, or with a suspension of normal lung in saline. However, the lesions were variable and they differed from those produced by the virus alone. Of the 7 mice, there were scattered small bronchopneumonic lesions in 3, a few small peribronchial areas of interalveolar septal thickening in 2, moderate focal parenchymal lymphocyte infiltration in 1, and diffuse consolidation of an entire lobe in 1.

TRACHEA

Tracheitis was observed in mice inoculated with B virus alone, or with B virus combined with A serum, but was not seen in mice inoculated with B virus combined with B serum, or with a suspension of normal lung in saline. The inflammatory process was similar in type to that described in the bronchi, but it was not as marked.

MEDIASTINAL LYMPH NODES

In mice killed 5 days after inoculation or later, the lymph nodes seen in sections from those inoculated with B virus alone or B virus combined with A serum were usually two to three times as large as the lymph nodes seen in mice inoculated with B virus combined with B serum, or a suspension of normal lung in saline. The enlargement was due to a diffuse increase in small and medium sized lymphocytes, and the enlarged nodes showed moderate to marked phagocytosis of nuclear fragments by reticulum cells of the follicles.

THYMUS

Seven and nine days after inoculation with B virus alone or B virus combined with A serum, all thymi examined showed marked phago-



FIGURE 1.—Lung, 15th day. Squamous epithelial cells lining alveoli; interstitial infiltration. ×200.

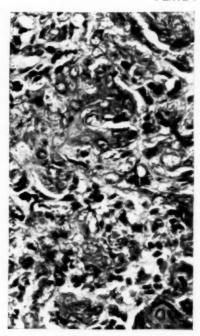


Figure 2.—Lung, 15th day. Squamous epithelial cells filling alveoli. ×400.

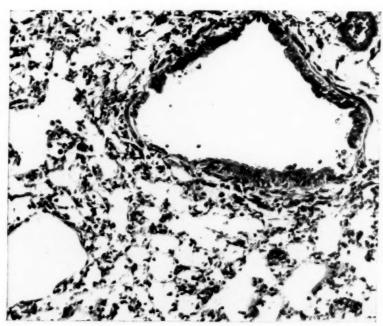
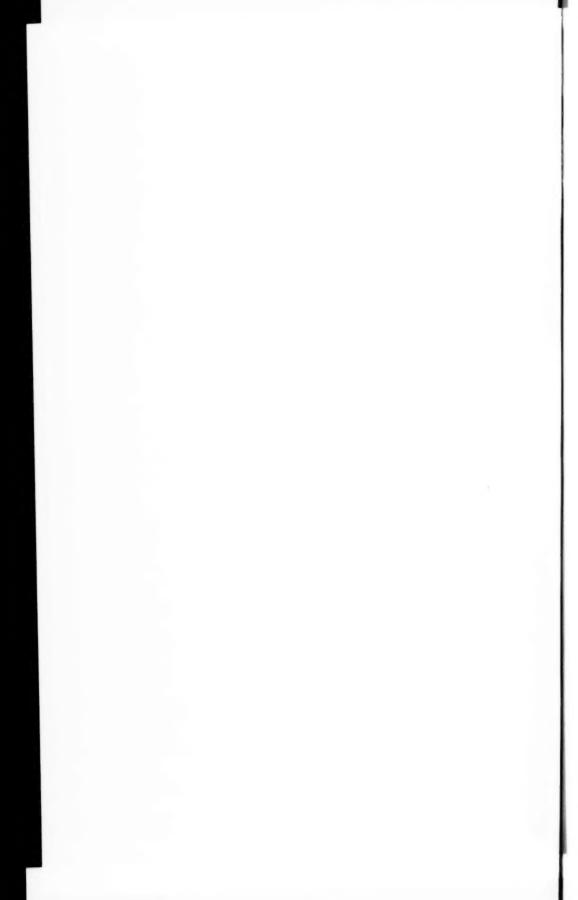


Figure 3.—Lung, 9th day. Degenerative and proliferative changes in bronchial epithelium; slight interstitial infiltration. $\times 200$.



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cytosis of nuclear fragments by large mononuclear cells in the cortex, and to a lesser extent in the medulla. Small thymic cells of the cortex were considerably replaced by the large mononuclear cells.

Prior to the seventh day similar changes were noted in the thymi from three mice. After the ninth day, a similar process was noted in only one mouse, but most of the thymi seen appeared small in section.

Only one of the 29 mice inoculated with B virus combined with B serum or a suspension of normal lung in saline showed thymic changes similar to those described above.

NOSE

A subacute inflammatory process of slight to moderate degree, involving foci in the respiratory mucosa of the anterior and middle portions of the nose, was found in 19 of the 42 mice inoculated with B virus alone or B virus combined with A serum. However, a similar inflammatory process was found in 7 of the 29 mice inoculated with B virus combined with B serum or a suspension of normal lung in saline, and in 3 of 6 normal (uninoculated) mice of the same age and weight as the test animals.

OTHER ORGANS

No significant lesions attributable to the virus were found in the heart, liver, pancreas, spleen, adrenals, testicles, bone marrow, spinal cord, or brain.

DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

In this experiment, groups of young white Swiss mice were inoculated intranasally with each of the following: a suspension of type B influenza virus; B influenza virus combined with type A influenza antiserum; B influenza virus combined with type B antiserum; a suspension of normal mouse lung in saline.

Lesions were found in the trachea, bronchi, lungs, thymus, and mediastinal lymph nodes of the mice inoculated with B virus alone. The inflammatory reaction in the trachea, bronchi, and lungs was essentially similar (allowing for differences in the titer of the viruses) to the reaction described by several authors after the intranasal inoculation of the type A influenza virus (4–8). In the trachea and bronchi, the prominent changes were seen in the epithelium, with degeneration and exudation seen in the early stages and marked proliferation in the later stages. In the lungs, lesions were patchy and peribronchial and largely interstitial. In late stages the most characteristic feature was the plugging of alveoli by epithelial cells of the squamous type.

The histopathologic changes found in the thymus were involutional in type, and in the mediastinal lymph nodes the reaction was hyper-

plastic. These changes were possibly secondary to the inflammatory process in the trachea, bronchi, and lungs, and not due to a specific action by the virus. Similar changes in the thymi of mice inoculated intranasally with the virus of "Q" fever have been described (9). In other experimentally produced pneumonias (unpublished data), similar changes have been noted in both the thymus and the mediastinal lymph nodes.

In mice inoculated with B virus combined with A serum, the findings were indistinguishable from those seen in mice inoculated with the virus alone. There was, therefore, no evidence of cross immunity.

When B virus was combined with B serum, inoculated mice showed very few lesions and the changes did not resemble those produced by the virus alone. The virus was neutralized by the serum. Findings in mice inoculated with the suspension of normal lung in saline were similarly negative.

On the basis of this experiment it is considered impossible to differentiate between experimentally produced type A and type B influenza in mice by histologic examination alone.

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LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF SULFONAMIDE DRUGS ON V. CHOLERAE1

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The sulfonamide drugs have had limited clinical trial in the treatment of cholera. In 1939, Pasricha, de Monte, Chatterji, and Mian

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(1) reported a series of human cases in which sulfapyridine in doses of 2 gm. daily caused no favorable response in the disease. Recently, Chopra, de Monte, and Chatterji (2) used sulfaguanidine in a number of cases and indicated that, in spite of admittedly inadequate dosage, the drug was effective in the treatment of cholera.

Rao and Ganapathi (3) used mice inoculated intraperitoneally with 875,000,000 living cholera vibrios and reported that the subcutaneous injection of sulfanilamide, sulfapyridine, or sulfathiazole into these animals was ineffective in preventing deaths. This finding, as will be shown later, may be explained by the overwhelmingly large number of vibrios used by these workers as a challenge dose. However, they observed that sulfathiazole inhibited the growth of V. cholerae, in vitro, to a degree comparable to its action on streptococci.

It is the purpose of this report to describe further the effect of certain drugs of the sulfonamide group on the cholera vibrio, in vitro, and in experimental infections in mice.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

In vitro experiments.—Serial dilutions of the drugs were made in sterile beef infusion broth. To each 5 cc. of broth containing the various amounts of drug approximately 5,000 living cholera vibrios The tubes were incubated 24 hours at 37° C, and then were added. held at room temperature (22°-25° C.) and observed for 7 days.

The in vitro effects of 5 different drugs of the sulfonamide group on the cholera vibrio were studied. Sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole, and sulfadiazine inhibited the growth of this organism (table 1) whereas sulfaguanidine and succinyl sulfathiazole did not prevent growth in the concentrations used.

Table 1 .- The inhibition of growth of Vibrio cholerae (strain No. 35) by sulfonamide drugs, in vitro 1

	Du	ration of inhil	oitory effect 2	and concentra	tion of drug	
Drug	1:1000	1:2000	1:4000	1:8000	1:16000	Control no drug
Sulfathiazole Sulfadiazine Sulfanilamide Sulfaguanidine Succinyl sulfathiazole	7 days 5 days 2 days Nonedo	6 days 1 day Nonedo	3 days Nonedodododo	1 day Nonedododo	Nonedodododo	None. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Each tube inoculated with approximately 5,000 vibrios.
 All tubes were observed for 7 days.

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Sulfathiazole in a 1:8000 concentration inhibited growth for 24 hours but the inhibitory effect of this and lower dilutions of the drug was overcome in the succeeding days. However, at the end of 7 days this drug in a 1:1000 dilution still prevented growth of the vibrio.

Sulfadiazine and sulfanilamide exerted an inhibitory effect on the vibrios which persisted 5 and 2 days, respectively.

The *in vitro* effect of sulfathiazole was the same on the Inaba and Ogawa strains of *V. cholerae*, and its action on these organisms compared favorably with its inhibition of growth of *Streptococcus hemolyticus* (table 2).

Table 2.—Comparison of the inhibitory action of sulfathiazole on Inaba (No. 35) and Ogawa (No. 41) strains of V. cholerae and on Streptococcus hemolyticus (strain No. 1685)

0	Approximate number of	Durat	ion of inhibit	of drug	and concentra	ation
Organism	organisms inoculated into tubes	1:1000	1:2000	1:4000	1:8000	Control (No drug)
V. cholerae No. 35 V. cholerae No. 41. Streptococcus hemolyticus No. 1685	5, 000 5, 000 10, 000	7 days 5 days	3 days do	1 day do 3 days	Nonedodo	None. Do.

¹ All tubes were observed for 7 days.

In vivo experiments.—The enhancement of the mouse killing capacity of V. cholerae in the presence of mucin has been described (4). The intraperitoneal injection of relatively small numbers of vibrios suspended in 5-percent mucin results in the death of mice within 24 to 48 hours. This method has been used to examine the action of the sulfonamide drugs on experimentally infected mice. This infection of mice is characterized by a massive bacteremia and is not, as in man, limited to the intestinal tract. Since mice succumb to the infection within 2 days, it is not possible to delay treatment longer than a few hours.

Test animals.—White Swiss mice of a closely inbred strain, approximately 5 weeks old and weighing 12 to 14 gm, were used.

Infecting organisms.—Cholera strains No. 35 (Inaba) and No. 41 (Ogawa) were used as test organisms. Approximately 50,000 vibrios (10⁻⁴ dilution of a suspension of vibrios in saline having a turbidity equal to 500 parts per million of silica standard) of strain No. 35 when suspended in mucin are sufficient to kill 70 percent of mice injected intraperitoneally, while ten times this number of vibrios kills 90 to 100 percent of mice. Five thousand organisms of strain No. 41 in mucin when injected intraperitoneally kill 70 to 80 percent of mice while ten times this number kills 90 to 100 percent of the animals injected.

The test doses were prepared by serial dilutions of saline suspensions of vibrios grown 5 hours at 37° C. on beef infusion agar slants. The final dilution, i. e., the dose to be inoculated, was made in 5-percent mucin suspension. The number of organisms injected was estimated

by pour plate colony counts on 1 cc. quantities of the 10^{-7} dilution of the original suspension.

Administration of drugs.—Drugs given subcutaneously were suspended in distilled water, while intragastric doses were prepared in 5-percent acacia and injected into the stomach of the mouse with a blunt 20-gage hypodermic needle. The dosages of the drugs were contained in 0.25 cc. and were given one-half to one hour after the infecting dose had been injected.

Period of observation.—The mice were observed for 7 days following the injection of the test doses. Alternate mice dying in the control groups were examined and the presence of cholera peritonitis was confirmed by finding many vibrios in Gram stained smears of the peritoneal fluid. In the treated groups, cholera vibrios were found in smears from the peritoneal cavity of each mouse dying within 48 hours but in those dying later, vibrios were not found.

Results.—Mice were given approximately 500,000 living vibrios in mucin by intraperitoneal injection as the challenge dose. Ninety percent of the control animals died within 24 hours while of those given a single injection of sulfathiazole or sulfadiazine 80 to 90 percent survived for 24 hours, and 50 percent survived the 7-day test period (table 3). Succinyl sulfathiazole given subcutaneously showed no beneficial effect.

Table 3.—The effect of a single subcutaneous injection of drugs on infections in mice with V. cholerae 1

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D	Donathan	Num- ber of	Dis	tribu	ition	of d	eaths	p2 (lays	rammer	Percent
Drug	Dose of drug	mice	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	surviving 7 days	surviving
Sulfathiazole Sulfadiazine Succinyl sulfathiazole Normal saline	10 mg	48 46 39 40	9 4 28 37	7 10 4 2	1 4 2 0	5 4 1 0	0 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	24 23 3 1	50 50 7. 7 2. 5

¹ Each mouse was injected intraperitoneally with approximately 500,000 vibrios, strain No. 35, in mucin, one-half to one hour prior to the injection of drugs.

Sulfathiazole acted favorably on mice infected with either Inaba or Ogawa strains of cholera vibrio (table 4). As shown in this table, the effect of injecting this drug into mice, previously inoculated with cholera organisms, depended on the number of vibrios contained in the infecting dose. The number of survivors was greatest in the groups given only 5,000 organisms while fewer survived doses containing ten to one thousand times this number of vibrios.

Drugs of the sulfonamide groups when administered by stomach tube were effective against cholera infections in mice (table 5). Succinyl sulfathiazole and sulfaguanidine protected mice as well as sulfathiazole when given intragastrically, although neither inhibited growth of the vibrio *in vitro*.

Table 4.—The effect of a single subcutaneous injection of 10 mg. of sulfathiazole in mice previously injected with various numbers of V. cholerae (strain Nos. 35 and 41) in mucin

	Approximate		Test group	1	C	ontrol grou	1D 3
Strain	number of vibrios in- jected intra- peritoneally	Number of mice	Number surviv- ing 7 days	Percent surviv- ing	Number of mice	Number surviv- ing 7 days	Percent surviv- ing
Inaba 35	5,000,000 500,000 50,000 5,000	10 10 10 10 10 10	5 8 10 9	50 80 100 90 20	10 10 10 10	0 3 5 0	30 56 10 30
Ogawa 41	500,000 50,000 5,000	10 10 10	2 7 9	70 90	10	1 3	10

¹ Each mouse received 10 mg. of sulfathiazole suspended in 0.25 cc. of distilled water, one-half to one hour after the infecting dose was given.

³ Each mouse received 0.25 cc. of normal saline subcutaneously as a control injection.

Table 5.—The effect of drugs, given intragastrically, on V. cholerae infections in

		Num-	Dis	tribu	tion	of de	aths	by d	ays	Total surviv-	Per-
Drug	Dose of drug	ber of mice	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	ing 7 days	surviv
Sulfathiazole	20 mg., then 5 mg. b.i. d. for 4 days.	20	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	71
Sulfadiazine	do	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Sulfaguanidine	do	10 10	3 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 7	70
Succinvl sulfathiazole	do	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Normal saline	0.25 ec	20	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

¹ Each mouse was injected intraperitoneally with approximately 500,000 vibrios, strain No. 35, in mucin, one-half to one hour prior to the administration of the drug.

SUMMARY

- 1. Sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, and sulfanilamide inhibited the growth of V. cholera, in vitro.
- 2. Sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine, given subcutaneously or intragastrically, were effective in the treatment of mice previously inoculated with lethal doses of cholera vibrios in mucin.
- 3. Succinvl sulfathiazole and sulfaguanidine given intragastrically were effective in the treatment of mice experimentally infected with V. cholerae.

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MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DURING 1941 AND RECENT PRECEDING YEARS

MORBIDITY

The following data concerning the prevalence of eight communicable diseases are based on reports submitted by the health officers of the several States and the District of Columbia (table 1). Although cases of each of these diseases are reportable by law, there is considerable variability in the completeness of the reports. The number of cases reported is somewhat smaller than the number of cases which occur during any given year, but it is believed that the reports are sufficiently accurate to reveal any unusual prevalence arising from an epidemic.

Diseases above the median prevalence.—The number of reported cases of influenza was 2.3 times greater than the median number for the 5-year period 1936-40 and 1.6 times greater than the number reported during 1940 (fig. 1). The epidemic started in November 1940 in Arizona and California and spread rapidly eastward across the southern part of the country. The peak was reached around the middle of January 1941; the number of cases reported for that month was the largest since 1929. Although some increase in the number of cases of influenza occurred in the North Central and Northeastern States, the epidemic was most severe in the Western and Southern States. Fortunately the cases were very mild so that the death rate increased only 8.6 percent compared with the rate for 1940.

Table 1.—Number of reported cases of certain communicable diseases in the United States in 1940 and 1941 and the median number of cases reported, 1936-40

	19	41	19	340	Median	1936-40
Disease	Cases	Number of States report- ing 1	Cases	Number of States report- ing 1	Cases	Number of States report- ing 1
Diphtheria. Influenza Messles Meningitis, meningococcus. Poliomyelitis Scarlet fever Smallpox Typhold and paratyphoid fever	18, 061 681, 969 891, 652 2, 021 9, 057 128, 490 1, 374 8, 562	48 45 48 48 48 48 48	15, 536 429, 837 291, 162 1, 665 9, 826 155, 464 2, 795 9, 809	48 45 48 48 48 48 48	28, 536 298, 384 321, 510 2, 934 7, 343 189, 631 9, 877 14, 903	41 41 41 41 41 41 41

¹ The District of Columbia is included but not counted as a State.

Measles was even more prevalent than influenza during 1941. The number of reported cases was 2.8 times greater than the median number for 1936-40 and 3.1 times the number reported in 1940. The epidemic started in November 1940, spread slowly until about the

¹ Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania are not included.

Figures for 1941 are preliminary.

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middle of January 1941, after which the number of cases increased rapidly until the peak of the epidemic was reached during the first

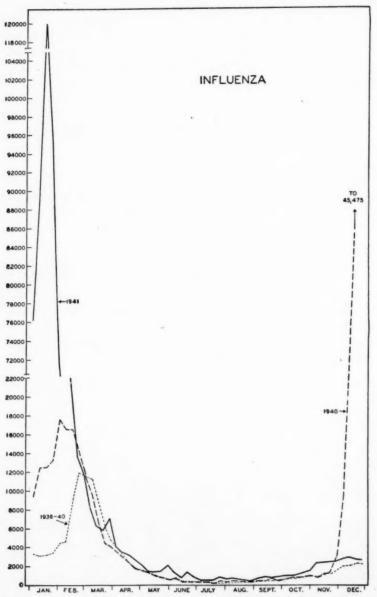


FIGURE 1.—Number of reported cases of influenza by weeks for 1941, 1940, and the median number for 1936-1940.

part of April 1941. At the peak of the epidemic from March 22 to April 19, the number of reported cases was the largest on record for that period; the epidemic was especially severe in the Middle Atlantic,

East North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central regions; only the New England and Pacific Coast States escaped.

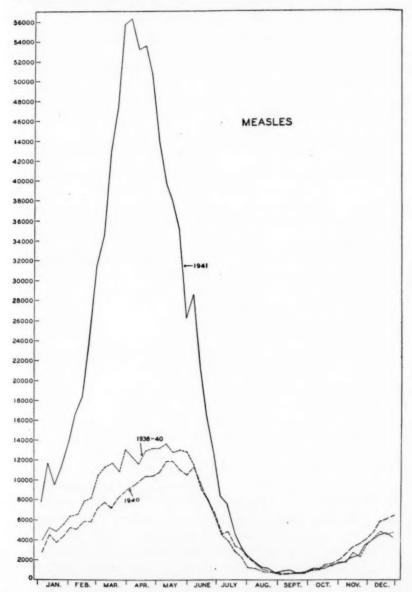


FIGURE 2.—Number of reported cases of measles by weeks for 1941, 1940, and the median number for 1936-1940.

The only other communicable disease more prevalent than normal during 1941 was poliomyelitis. Although the number of reported cases exceeded the median number for 1936-40 by about 23 percent it was nearly 8 percent less than the number reported in 1940. The

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outbreak was confined mostly to the Atlantic coast and East South Central States; in the remainder of the country the prevalence was well below the average seasonal number of cases.

Diseases below the median prevalence.—The numbers of reported cases of diphtheria, meningococcus meningitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid fever were all less than the respective median number for the previous 5-year period, although diphtheria and meningitis were more prevalent than during 1940. The decline in the number of reported cases of smallpox was especially noteworthy, the number of reported cases being only 14 percent of the median for the previous 5 years.

MORTALITY

The annual mortality rates in table 2 are based on preliminary data for 31 States and the District of Columbia. In addition comparative mortality rates by quarters for the past 3 years are shown in table 3. Death rates for 1941 for 34 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii are presented in table 4.

This report is made possible through a cooperative arrangement with the respective States which voluntarily furnish provisional tabulations of current birth and death records to the United States Public Health Service which provides for the publication of the data. Because of lack of uniformity in the method of classifying deaths according to cause, and the impossibility of including a certain number of delayed certificates, these data are preliminary and may differ in some instances from the final figures subsequently published by the Bureau of the Census.

Data for preceding years from the same source, collected and tabulated in the same way as the current data, are included for comparative purposes. These figures are used in preference to the final figures published by the Bureau of the Census because it is believed that they are more comparable with current provisional information.

In the past these preliminary reports have provided an early accurate index of the trend of mortality for the country as a whole. Some deviation from the final figures for individual States may be expected because of the provisional nature of the reports. It is believed, however, that the trend of mortality within each State is correctly represented. Comparisons of specific causes of death among the States are subject to some error because of differences in tabulation procedure and completeness of reporting. Such comparisons should be made from final figures published by the Bureau of the Census.

Preliminary reports indicate that the death rate from all causes was about 2 percent less in 1941 than in 1940 and also was slightly less than the lowest previous death rate, that for 1938 and 1939. The decrease in the mortality rate was widespread since only 6 of the 34

States for which data are available reported a higher rate in 1941 than in 1940.

Diseases with lower death rates.—With the exception of influenza, cancer, and accidents, the death rate from each of the important causes of death was lower in 1941 than in 1940. For the following causes the rate in 1941 was the lowest for the past 5 years; typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, malaria, pellagra, pneumonia, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of pregnancy and childbirth.

The maternal mortality rate declined for the twelfth consecutive year; the rate for 1941, 3.0 per 1,000 live births, was only two-thirds of the corresponding rate in 1937. Rivaling the percentage decrease

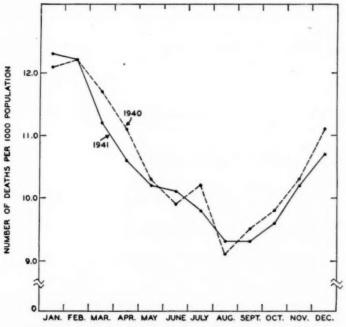


FIGURE 3.—Death rates per 1,000 population, by months, 1941 and 1940.

in the maternal mortality rate has been the decline in the death rate from pneumonia which reached a low of 46.6 per 100,000 population in 1941. This is the lowest death rate from pneumonia on record in this country and represents a decline of 45 percent since 1937. Only 2 of the 34 States reported a higher rate in 1941 than in 1940.

The infant mortality rate showed no change during the past year; in fact, there has been practically no change in this rate since 1939. The present rate, 45 per 1,000 live births, is still far above that which it is possible to achieve with present knowledge. It is possible that the slowing up in the decline in the infant mortality rate may be

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caused in part by an improvement in the completeness of registration of infant deaths.

The death rate from tuberculosis continued its decline so that the 1941 rate was about 2 percent less than that for 1940. It will require special efforts to prevent this disease from increasing its toll in the next few years for tuberculosis death rates increase almost universally during a war. In England and Wales the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis had increased 10 percent by the middle of 1941 if the period from July 1938 to July 1939 is taken as a base. The number of deaths from nonrespiratory tuberculosis increased about 18 percent during the same period.

Diseases with higher death rates.—The death rates from influenza and measles were both higher in 1941 than in 1940 due primarily to epidemics of these diseases. Fortunately the epidemic of influenza, although widespread, was unusually nonfatal so that the death rate increased only 8.6 percent and was only about one-half the rate in 1937.

The death rate from cancer increased from 120 to 121 per 100,000 population.

Table 2.—Summary of mortality trends from certain causes in a group of 32 States, 1937-41 (estimated population July 1, 1941, 88,071,800)
[Rates provisional for all years]

Diseases (numbers in parentheses are from the International List of Causes of Death, revised February 1940 for 1938 In- ternational List)	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
		Rate per	1,000 po	pulation	
Deaths, all causes Births, exclusive of stillbirths	10.4 18.2	10.6 17.4	10. 5 17. 0	10.5 17.4	11.1
		Rate per	1,000 liv	e births	
Infant mortality (live births, 1941, 1,604,850)	45 3. 0	45 3. 5	46 3.8	49 4.1	52 4. 8
	I	late per	100,0 00 p	pulation	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1, 2)	.6 .5 .4 2.5 .7 42.2 5 15.1 1.6 .7 121.2 26.6 1.1 90.1 295.4 46.6 53.5 7.4 72.2 72.7	.8 .5 .5 1.9 43.0 .7 .13.9 .27.3 .27.3 1.2 .92.7 .58.2 .58.2 .58.6 .77.2 .69.3 .77.2 .69.3 .77.2 .78.3	1. 1 . 5 . 7 2. 1 1. 3 44. 4 . 8 16. 2 . 7 . 5 . 5 117. 2 28. 5 1. 5 88. 7 285. 1 58. 6 58. 0 7. 0 69, 0 22. 3	1.3 .8 .9 3.2 1.7 45.9 1.0 11.5 2.8 .3 .3 .3 .48 1.9 271.0 65.9 9.6 65.9 9.6 66.8	1.6 1.4 3.4 50.3 1.2 27.4 .9 .8 .6 112.0 24.7 20 87.6 268.1 9.4 77.1 78.3

¹ The States included are all of those except Rhode Island and South Dakota listed in tables 4 and 5. The District of Columbia is counted as a State.

As was anticipated, the death rate from automobile accidents increased sharply during 1941, the rate, 27.5 per 100,000 population, being 16 percent higher than the rate for the previous year. This increase nullifies the decrease in the relative number of fatal automobile accidents which had occurred during the past few years. The death rate from all other forms of accidents decreased slightly during the past year.

BIRTH RATE

The birth rate increased nearly 5 percent during 1941 and is now the highest it has been since 1929. The increase is due almost entirely to an increase in first and second births and cannot be expected to continue.

TABLE 3.—Trends of mortality from certain causes in each quarter of 1941, 1940, and 1989 in the 32 1 States with available data (estimated population July 1, 1941, 88,071, 800)

Death rate per 100,000 population (annual basis)

Rate per 1,000 live births

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2	0.	20				
Automobile accidents (170a, b, c)	22.3	22.9 18.9 18.0	18.83	28.5	33. 28.3	20.8 18.2 3.3
All accidents, including automobile accidents (169-195)	72.7 69.2 69.0	65.8 63.5 4.0	64.9	74.4	76.9 72.5 74.5	50.1 46.5
Nephritis, all forms (130-	72.2	83.3 87.5 81.9	74.6 78.8 72.9	62.4 68.4 62.0	70.0 74.2 69.8	57.3
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years (119)	480.7	64 65 65 65 65 4	4.4.6 6.2	13.3	6.52	044 004
Diseases of the digestive system (115-129)	55.45.55 5.60 5.00	49.6 52.7 55.1	50.9 52.5 57.1	61.4 61.7 64.6	52. 1 51. 2 55. 1	1 1 1
Pneumonia, all forms (107–109)	85.55 8.50 8.50 8.50	81.0 86.3 106.0	40.5 47.7 51.8	24.6 27.7 25.8	41.0 51.5 51.7	30.5 35.5 42.8
Diseases of the heart (90-95)	295.4 297.5 285.1	346.3 341.7 326.3	292.6 296.8 280.5	252.1 257.3 241.8	291.5 294.8 292.7	156.1 159.5 161.0
Cerebral hemorrhage, em- bolism, and thrombosis (83a, b)	90.1	98.3	89.9 91.4 87.5	86.2 84.0 77.6	89.7 90.8 91.5	60.6 61.0 89.7
Diabetes mellitus (61)	27.28	31.7 32.1 30.8	8,8,8 8,48 4,8	22.23	86.728	27.4
Canœr, all forms (45-55)	121. 2 120. 3 117. 2	120.6 121.7 117.9	120.9 119.4 116.7	121. 1 120. 0 114. 9	122. 1 120. 2 119. 5	104.8
Acute infectious encepha- litis (lethargle) (37)	0.7	66.0	51.4	1.2	10104	1 1 1
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (36)	0.0	661-	6,6,6,	11.2	r.o.r.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Measles (35)	1.6	1.3	3.5.8	r.0101	4-5	ထဲမော်
Influenza (grippe) (33)	15.1 13.9 16.2	43.6 32.1 33.7	8.6 11.0 17.1	24 85 85 20 11 85	6.3 9.7 10.6	80.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	42.0	45.2 45.2 46.1	45.5 46.2 47.3	39.2	38.6 42.5 42.5	44.6 45.2
Diphtheria (10)	0.7	1.2	မ်းက်ဆ်	1010	1.1.9 4.8.8	1.000
Whooping cough (9)	21.9	9-10	3000	20.00	122	11.3
Scarlet fever (8)	4.0	3.8	4.01-	6160	440	491
Cerebrospinal (meningo- coccus) meningitis (6)	0		NO NO NO	46.4	1044	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (I-2)	0.6	646	10°00°	111	7.7.1	110
Waternal mortality	80 80 80 80 80 80	114	800 800 800 800	0 80 80 0 80 90	999	1 1 1
Total infant mortality	35	\$222	118	884	1 33	
Births (exclusive of stillb 1,000 population (annua	18.2 17.4 17.0	17.2 16.2 16.4	17.6 17.0 16.5	19.8 18.5 17.8	18.3 17.8 17.0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
All causes, rate per 1,000 (annual basis)	10.4 10.6 10.5	12.0	10.3	න න න න් න් න්	10.2	47.7.
State and period	January-December: 1941 1940 1939 January-March:	1941 1940 1939 April-June:	1940 1940 1939 July-September:	1940. 1939. October-December:	1941 1940 1939 Metropolitan Life Insur- ance Co. industrial	holder

The States included are all of those except Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Illinois listed in tables 4 and 5. The District of Columbia is counted as a State.

These data are taken from the Statistical Bulletin published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The figures are subject to correction, since they are based on provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk. Bata do not include all diseases reported to the Public Health Service.

Excludes performitis, acute endocarditis, and scute myocarditis.

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Table 4.—Trend of death rates from all causes, of birth rates, and of infant and malernal mortality rates, 1937-41

estimates of lives exposed to risk. Data do not include all diseases reported to the Public Health Service.

* Excludes pericarditis, acute endocarditis, and acute myocarditis.

State	Deatl	hs, all c	l causes (rat population)	all causes (rate per 1,000 population)	1,000	Biri	the per 1	Births, exclusive of stillbirths (rate per 1,000 population)	stillbirt	shs (Infar	t morts	Infant mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	e per 1,(000	Maternal mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	al mort	nortality (re live births)	te per 1	000,
20000	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Alabama	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.7	11.2	22.4		22.3	22.5	22.2	8	62	99	19	8	5.2		8.6		
Delaware	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.0	13.9	13.6		16.3	18.8	13.3	22.53	25 38	% 1	38	7 %	4 61		27		
District of Columbia Florida	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.6	18.5		21.5	16.9	20.0	82	47	47	8 8	198	8 4		4.0		
Georgia	0,00	10.0	0.0	10.5	10.9	80.8	88	19.9	88	20.1	200	385	59	888	88	40	2000	* 10 1	9.00	0 40
llinois	400	11.2	11.0	10.8	11.2	16.9		15.0	15.5	14:	. . .	38	88	41	43	100		000		
OWa.	9.6	9	9.6	9.0	9.0	16.4		17.0	16.7	16.9	3 %	88	39	\$ 88	41	20 CO		9 69		
Kentucky	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.8	21.2		20.8	24.6	16.0	37	8 2	28	4	242	40		€ 4 4 4		
Maine Marviand	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.3	13.6	100		17.6	18.2	18.6	22	200	120	48	61	000		40		
Massachusetts	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.6	ξΞ,		14.7	13.0	13.0	35	88	88	89	22	3.5		9 69		
Montana	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.8		10.3	19.1	20 00 00 10 00 10	32	4	25	5 5	8 0			000		
Nebraska	00 =	9.55	9.1	8.0	00 0	16.7		16.5	16.5	16.3	*	38	*	36	42			100		
New Jersey	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.7	15.7		13.6	13.6	13.2	38	88	38	39	39			4 01		
New York	10.8	10.5	10.5	11.0	12.8	26.6		30.0	20.0	27.6	33	33	98	84	124	0 00		4.8		
North Carolina	ග්ර	90	0.0	10.1	0.0	83.5		22.7	830	23	60	98:	98	99	65			90		
Ohio	11.2	11.3	11.2	10.9	11.7	17.5		20.8	18.5	15.0	8 4	38	8 4	8 5	25 25			00 C		
Oklahoma	98.0	200	0.00	90 0	6.5	19.3		18.8	19.2	17.6	48	3:	52	123	200			0 C3 (
Rhode Island	10.9	11.2	11.0	11.8	12.0	16.0		16.3	15.0	14.4	38	2 %	‡ \$	2 4	8 25			20 00		
South Dakota	1 00	0000	000	7.4	9	18.9		18.0	18.0	17.6	41	39	7	45	52			3.0		
tah	- C1	0.00	200	0.0	0.0	24.4		17.6	94.9	18.0	928	555	25	90	8			500		
Vermont	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.6	12.2	18.0		15.9	15.7	17.6	99	36	36	5 65	45			o es vi es		
Wiegenein	1.2	11.0	10.7	10.9	11.1	21.1		19.4	19.8	19.4	89	8	62	69	20			4.9		
Vyoming	0 ep	8.5	on con	000	10.4	20.4		19.2	10.4	17.0	36	37	45	42	22			oc u		
Alaska	18.2	17.4	16.5	17.8	16.6	26.6		21.2	25.9	19.1	8	110	121	780	131) es		
18 Wall	7 4	0 0	2 8	9																

I Data not available.

TABLE 5.—Trends of death rates for various causes per 100,000 population, 1937-41

[Rates provisional for all years]

### 1940 1939 1938 1937 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1941 1940 1940	State	Typhoi	d and pe	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1,	old feve	r (1, 2)	Cere	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis (6)	ingits	(6)	(sn		Searl	Scarlet fever (8)	(8)			Whoop	Whooping cough	(6) q	
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1161	0161	1939	1938	1937
1		0.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	88	63	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	10	1.4	4.9	0 4	0	9
10	ii ii		601	4.	*	+.	7.	7.	C9	63	œ		3				10	200		200	1.0
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	District of Columbia	7.		0 00	1.0	m c	0		1.5	* -	1.5	7.0	1.1	4.0	00 H	* 0	6:	c :	3.0	4.	6.6
2.3.2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	Florida	4.1	1.3	1.5	5	5.0	00	*	240	00	4.0		• -	9 00	0.00	e -	00	1.0	70 m	3.0	oo sa
2.23.23.23.44.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		1.7	2.0	e -	000	40	10.4	60.0	101	9.		69.	10	10	+	*	4.3	3	4.0	7.	4.6
2.3.2.2.4.4.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	Illinois	*	*	1.4	4	- 1	0.69			0 00	1.0	* 10	0 00 1	*0	1.0	200	:0 = :0 =		6.0	cic	. in
2.33 2.34	Indiana	9.0	90.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	101	60	*		1.6		1.2	1.4	2.0	3.0	141	. cq	. 80	4 -:	4
2	Kansas	3 65		01-	0 1-	0,0	0 10	9.0	**	. c	1.0	60 6		0,1	.1.8	00 q	1.0	0.	1.7	2.6	60
1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	Kentucky	2.7	2,5	4.3	4.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	Ci	3.1	. 0	1.0	1.1	1.5		100	6.1	2.4	o e	n e
2.4 + 2.2	Maryland	• 6	0.0	1.1	-i -	2.0		1.	**		1.0	-:		4.0	3	200	ci -	es i	3.6	3.0	60
2.4 + 2.2	Massachusetts						9.		. 4.		- in	9 65	• 65	2 00	0.40	œ œ	7-	6.0	1.1	on a	in c
2.7	Mentena	Ç9 •	262	. 6	000	9.0	691	C1 (69	4	00	9.	00	1.3	1.7	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	, c _i	41-
2.7. 2.7. 2.8. 3.9. 3.9. 3.9. 3.9. 3.9. 3.9. 3.9. 3	Nebraska			4	2 10	1.0	- 10		عو	1.8	e -	1.4	1.6	9.1	œ.	2.0	1.1	6.	2.0	80	20
1.8 2.3 3.3 3.4 4.4 5.4 4.1 1.2 3.3 3.3 3.4 4.4 5.4 4.1 1.2 3.4 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.4 4.4 5.4 4.1 1.2 3.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5	-	2.7	0	6.	8	ε	3.5		0	: 3	1.0	.E	3.5	3.5	3.1	00	4 K	0.00	0.6	e e	ni-
1. 1. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	New Jersey			4.	*.	1.	60	7.	. 5	. 5	1.1	63	*	.5	.3	*	0	· e	7	i -	1.2
11. 1. 2. 2. 3. 4. 4. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	New York	1.00 0.00	0.6	69 69	4	50 K	Cd K	0.4	1.0	œ	1.0	4.	9	*	1.0	1.4	9.7	9.5	7.1	12.3	9.6
1.5 2.7 3.4 4.1 5.8 5.1 5.1 1.2 5.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1	North Carolina.	6.	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.3	. 4	. 00	2 10	0.0	200	9 00	9 69		٠. «	- 12	, M	0.0	1.0	1:00	1.3
1.5 2.7 3.4 4.8 5.8 3.4 4.8 5.8 3.4 4.8 5.8 3.4 4.8 5.8 3.4 5.8 3.4 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8		63 :	91	9.	60.0	.5		69	10	1.4	2.0		900	1.1	. 63	1.80	5 6	o ce	50	0	
1.5 2.1 3.3 3.4 4.7 1.1 1.2 3.5 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	Oklahoma	0.50	2.5	. 65	×. 4	- 12	9.00	*.0	C. K	1.1	1.4 0	*.	90	1.1	1.2	1.9	60	1.8	1.2	200	4.2
1.5 2.1 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.6 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	Pennsylvania		9.	9.	6.	1.1					1.5	9 00	0 40		1.2	1.5	d -	* * *	1:0	2.0	9,6
1.5 2.1 3.3 3.7 4.9 1.2 6 7 1.4 2.5 6 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2			1.0	1.1	4.0	7.	e i	m. e	9.0	0.0	63.	e .	ε	ε	*	1.6	9.		20	11	3.0
. 7 5 4 7 4		1.5	2,1	9 60	200	4.9	1.5		10		9.5				1.1	3.0	4,1		0.0	00.	69
1. 1	Utah	. 7	.0	4.	*	7.	4		0	1.3	1.7	ε.	1.5	. 4	. 0	1.1	6-0		9.0	1.7	4.0
. 2 . 1 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 1 . 3 . 4 . 3 . 4 . 3 . 3 . 4 . 3 . 3 . 4 . 3 . 3	Vermont	00	00	es .		1.1	90	1.4	9	ε	5	9.	60	1.1	600	60	3:0	1	2	i m	4
27 (1) (1) (2) 1.2 1.6 2.8 (3 2.5 (8 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2.8 (1.4 1.4 4.0 1.4 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2.9 (1) (1) (2.9 (1) (1) (1) (2.9 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Wisconsin	T. 1	1.0	200	23	200	1.5	1.2	6.	1.6	4.1	60	*	60	100	8	7.0	4.7	8 %	7.1	œ
2.7 (!) (!) 1.4 1.4 4.0 1.4 (!) (!) 12.9 (!) (!) 2.8 1.4	Wyoming	1.2	- ot	. 6	20.6	1.0		. 0	. 0		. 0	000		1.1	2.5	cic	6.	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0
	Alaska	2.7	3	3	1.4	1.4	4.0	4	3.6	9:0	19.0	9.0	: 6	. 0	**	9.	F. 9	. 10	4.00	13.4	4.9
24 1.9 24 1.7 (3) .5 .5 .6 (3) (3) (3.1.2		1.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	0		. 3	. 5	10	Ξ	33	3.6	7.5	3:4	0 %	0.0	20.0	03.0	31.0

1 No deaths reported.

State		Dig	Diphtheria (10)	(10)		Tul	erculos	s, all fo	Tuberculosis, all forms (13-22)	(22)		M	Malaria (28)	(8)		П	Influenza (grippe) (33)	a (grdpp	6) (33)	
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1961	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1930	1938	1937	1941	0161	1939	1938	1937
Alabama	4.5	2.1		60 60 80 80	60.	51.5	52.1	55.2	57.4	63.0	4.2	7.0	7.2	7.9	80	34.2	32.7	34.4	26.7	52.0
Delaware	4.	Ξ.		- 00		54.4	46.8	57.1	50.1	56.1	ΞΞ	ΞΞ	ΞΞ	ΞΞ	ΞΞ	2. E	10.5	12.9	10.7	22.2
Plorida.	1.1	1.4		101	00 00 00 00	66.6	64.0	40.4	71.7	20.0		- 6		E.	33	9.4.9	900	915	900	16.0
Georgia	1.6	1.8		60	40	41.4	47.2	46.4	50.4	49.7	· ci,	9 20	9.69	4	7.0	31.7	200	28.1	24.9	4.0
Illinois	NI-	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	15.7	46.2	18.7	47.0	51.3	3	90 00	63 4	ε,	3	12.0	17.80 - 00	17.5	16.3	38.8
Indiana	- 0	1.0		2.4	1.6	36.3	37.6	41.4	39.4	46.8	ε	60	63		9	19.8	21.9	28.0	12.7	33.3
Kansas	9 40	91.		0.0	4.60	13.6	16.0	17.4	23.03	20.2	(E)	E	e -	6	-:	13.3	15.9	20.0	12.6	32.7
Kentucky	1.9	1.8		4.0	4.9	66.3	66.4	70.3	09.7	72.4	9		1.1	1.1	1.4	35.6	28.5	33.0	25.5	80.7
Maryland	**			2.0	0.0	29.3	29.5	35.1	30.3	32.4	28	1,11	Ξ:	3	Ξ.	18.0	12.6	80.5	15.3	88
Massachusetts	. 62			*	*	38.6	37.4	37.1	38.1	42.1	33	33	33	3.5	.5	0 40	e e	2.4	3.4	10.0
Michigan	*.	*		6.	1.4	32.0	33.3	36.5	37.0	42.9	1.	Ξ	0	Ξ	.,1	8.1	5.1	14.5	9	17.3
Nebraska	4	- 00		1.0		15.4	17.0	16.8	18.5	10.5	28	28	26	£	£	3 .2	13.7	123	19.1	54.1
Nevada	0	0.		200	3	47.9	67.7	52.4	58.1	82.1	3	Ξ	ΞΞ	33	33	0	11.7	6.4	0	9 00
New Jersey		9.5		90.00	2.0	43.0	42.8	43.2	46.2	48.8	Ξ.	Ξ,	©	ε	Ξ	50	4	80.0	*	10.5
New York		2.		9 65	9	45.5	46.2	47.0	48.8	56.0	(3)		ė e		6(1)	14.7	13.7	19.9	10.7	32.7
North Carolina	2.5	60.		5.1	*	48.8	49.7	51.0	53.6	54.6	6.	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.7	24.9	21.1	17.9	14.2	25.4
	2.4	1.4		2.5	1.7	18.5	30.0	21.9	21.6	28.1	ε	ε	E 8	33	28	11.0	9.2	17.5	11.7	28.8
Oklahoma	2.9	3.2		64	4.1	45.1	47.6	45.7	48.9	52.4	2.2	1.0	20	50.00	3	200	24.4	21.9	17.2	43.5
Pennsylvania.	çi -	4.0		1.0	1.0	38.1	39.5	40.2	42.2	47.0	Ξ:	28	0	0	1	10.9	10.8	12.3	10.1	27.6
South Dakota	1.9	9 00		1.1	* 3	28.8	34.3	20.5	38.6	30.1	£	ΞΞ	33	28	28	20.2	4.3	20.5	14.7	10.8
996	1.7	1.6		3.7	4	76.8	72.8	78.5	76.2	84.8	1.8	2 2	3.4	3.6	3.6	32.2	31.0	31.8	26.0	47.9
Vormont	2.5	E:		1.1	1.1	11.5	15.8	16.3	18.3	19.7	Ξ	3	Ξ	3	3	80	19.8	12.8	9.4	23.5
Virginia	1.6	20		4.6	3,0	88	36.5	39.0	37.1	50.4	ε	(3)	E	0	(3)	17.2	12.8	25.9	14.2	32.1
Wisconsin	0			2	00	24.6	26.0	27.3	29.2	33.1	Ξ:	©	:0	3:	(E)	10.3	11.4	17.3	7.6	37.5
w yoming A laska	* c:	1.6		00 0 04 0	£	14.2	15.9	22.9	23.5	18.1	4.0	Ξ8	Ξ3	ε:	Ξ:	22.4	10.7	11.3	12.6	44.4
Hawaii	10	1.4	_	é i	2.7	60.5	61.2	66.9	65.1	70.7	9:0	28	28	28	28	02.0	10.9	200	30,7	0.0
						-	-	-				11				4	6	0.0	5	

¹ No deaths reported.

² Less than ½6 of 1 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Table 5.—Trends of death rates for various causes per 100,000 population, 1937-41-Continued

State		M	Measles (35)	(2)		Acute	poliomyelitis cephalitis	yelitis halitis ((36)	polioen-	Acute	Acute infectious encephalitis argic) (37)	us encer gic) (37	halitis	(letp-	Cancer	and	malignant (45–55)	ant tumors	iors
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Alabama Connecticut Delaware Delaware District of Columbia. Plorida Georgia Georgia Illinois	8 .9 .4 .11 .101 .11 .5 .9 .9 .1 .1 .1 .45 .951	1. (5)	N . ○	 □ - □ - □ - □ - □ - □ - □ - □ - □ - □ -	0 .74 . 4	9111	0	0	Q⊕	Q	0	0. €	4-1-124-1646-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16	0		88.18.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28	40-48-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99-99	88.68.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98.98	24.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	28. 130. 26 6 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

State		Diabet	Diabetes mellitus (61)	(19) sm		Pell	вдга (ех	Pellagra (except alcoholic)	oholie)	(69)	Cere	Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, and thrombosis (83a, b)	norrhag rombos	e, embe is (83a, 1	lism,	Q	iseases	of the h	Diseases of the heart (90-95)	-95)
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Alabama Connecticut Connecticut District of Columbia Florida Goorgia Illinois Illinois Indiana Gorgia Maryland Maryland Maryland Marsachusetts Montana Month Dakota Oklahoma Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Oklahoma Worth Dakota Oklahoma Worth Dakota Misconsin Misconsin Wisconsin Wyorzing Myorzing Myorzing Myorzing Myorzing	11222212821282222222222222222222222222	22 22 22 22 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	は強烈機動に1.000円減減1.00円減減2.00円減2.00円減2.00円に2.00円減2.00円減2.00円減2.00円減2.00円減2.00円減2.00円以2.00円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 このは、2000円 	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.1.28.7.20.25.7.28.1.28.1.28.1.28.1.28.1.28.1.28.1.28	Q	80 . 5 . 84 5 . 15	5 5 4 %	4.5.≈45.€.45.9.8.×55945×5545	1.5 .015	8888844450038488888888888888888888888888	7.8.6.2.1.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	128-128-128-128-128-128-128-128-128-128-	1.8888895482555589888888888888888944585598888888888	88.5 9 104.0	74, 7 308, 9 308, 9 308, 9 308, 9 207, 6 208, 9 208, 9	299 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	296.16 296.16 296.16 296.17 296.18 296.29 296.20 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 20	257. 7 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.8.8 2.8.8 2.9.9 2.8.9

¹ No deaths reported.

8 Less than 1/4 of 1 per 100,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 5.—Trends of death rates for various causes per 100,000 population, 1937-41-Continued

State	Pneur	umonis,	all for	all forms (107-109)	7-109)	Diseases of		the digestive system (115-129)	stive sy	_	Diarrhe	a and er	Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years (119)	inder 2	rears	Nepl	ritis, a	Nephritis, all forms (130-132)	(130-13	3
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Alabama	53.8	58.6	68.9	78.9	94.0	3	64.9		60 0	2	19.4	19 K	13.0	8 91	0 91	0 70	0 00	000	0	1
Connecticut.	28.1	38,3	42.3	51.0	69.5	45.0	4.7	48.5	49.7	49.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	9.60	3.7	0 00	55.5	76.6	89.3	200
Delaware	28.6	58.4	70.4	68.8	97.1		62.0		65.5	72.8	10.4	4.9	5,3	12.2	9.7	133.9	134.3	108.7	105.3	137
District of Columbia	73.7	80.1	4.5	9.99	124.0	94.3	83.0		76.6	81.6	24.4	10.2	11.5	11.4	11.9	113.4	110.0	105.2	102.0	100
Georgia	48.7	63.5	68.7	85.0	13.4		80.3		80.00	5.00 0.00 0.00	9.0	7.6	10.5	12.1	11.0	85.9	89.3	91.2	90.6	100
daho	30.4	25	20.00	76.9	77.0		55.0		64.8	20.0	13.0	12.5	13.0	22.0	15.4	103.1	103.7	91.6	110.2	108
llinois	40.0	47.3	54.0	200	70.5		20,02		65.0	60.0	9:0	0 0	0.0	-i-	0.6	28.	57.1	23.53	0.40	62
ndiana	49.3	58.6	68.7	20.6	2		46.0		20.0	53.7	900	2 4	- M	0 0	00	85.7	91.0	25.00	92.1	8
OW8.	39.7	48.9	50.3	61.2	65.3		49.8		55.5	55.6	000	200	200	0,4	00	20.00	200	2 4	200	600
Kansas	35.7	35.9	43.8	51.3	61.1		55.0		61.9	64.1	2.7	1 00	0 4	e -	9 6	00.00	05.0	07.1	05.7	000
Kentucky	26.8	62.3	73.1	76.3	93.8		57.8		77.3	75.6	20.4	13.7	19.0	30.4	23.4	75.6	73.9	65.8	79.1	60
Maryland	2.07	20.00	74.1	75.7	1.98	26.0	53.4		59.1	60.7	6.1	5.3	5.6	7.8	14.4	88.6	88.3	81.4	83.8	80
Maccochmodte	61.0	01. 8	0.70	10.4	103.4		30.5		28.0	65.6	17.2	6.7	9.4	11.3	13.1	117.7	127.5	118.9	124.6	131.
Michigan	414	46.9	27.5	6.00	3.8		23.5		900	60.5	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	65.9	70.4	67.2	68.8	70.
Montana	45.0	58.7	58	74.6	103.0		02.00		00.00	100	9.0	00 00	010	6.2	5.7	52.8	53.0	54.2	54.7	59
Nebraska	34.8	46.9	KI 7	74.7	69.3		K9.4		65.4	62.0	000	0.0	000	000	6.6	25.8	57.0	57.9	98.6	8
Nevada	52.4	69.5	81.9	103.0	120.2		69.5		63.7	80.0	4:0	e e	200	**		64.4	4.00	65.8	00.0	5
ew Jersey	41.8	44.5	44.2	57.8	70.0		54.5		59.2	80.3	20	000	000		000	78.0	100	20.0	1.5.	10
New Mexico	. 55.1	58.4	83.9	79.1	107.9		85.9		96.3	127.3	46.5	41.7	38.0	13.3	74.4	48.2	48.6	44.3	9 9	4.5
ew York	42.7	45.5	55.3	61.5	86.0		57.1		60.4	66.3	2.7	3.0	4.3	4.6	00	200	65.6	65.7	80.0	7.4
North Carolina	24.6	62.0	61.4	78.3	85.2		52. 1		76.6	71.7	19.6	13.1	19.0	29.5	24.9	84.6	95.7	82.4	200	- 00
Objo	42.0	200	200	200	72.7		49.1		8.1	59.4	ත්	5, 30	7.0	7.6	10.9	45.2	43.5	41.0	44.0	38
Oklahoma	40.5	200	61.0	80.00	20.00		25.00		27.8	200.7	7.7	4.4	5.1	6.8	8.0	73.0	77.1	75.6	75.5	77
Pennsylvania	49.0	2	20.0	80.1	70.0		1 03		01.0	70.7	4.7	10.4	4	10.3	14.1	55.9	61.9	24.7	61.6	67
Rhode Island	43.8	20.0	57.4	70.9	03.9		55 9		00.00	0,00		000	9	4.0	6.2	82.0	4	82.0	83.0	82
South Dakota	38.3	36.5	200	120	72.		23.6		88.0	K7 0	9 0	0 -	4.0	0.1	20.0	87.5	9.0	198	102.4	108
Tennessee	61.5	71.0	70.6	80.6	95.4		200		75.0	78.0	200	10.1	900	000	200	0.00	10.0	27.0	40.6	\$
Utah	30.8	43.5	45.2	63.1	61.5		200		63.5	85.5	20.0	20.00	16.0	E. 1	10.0	60.4	900	20.00	03.0	8
Vermont	45.3	70.4	79.1	79.1	103.7		80.9		2	20.00	4 4	9 6	4 6	000	000	00.4 01.4	18.0	300	52. 2	25
Virginia	59.4	60.5	67.3	71.8	98.3		48.2		60.0	23	17.2	00	100	14.9	200	00.10	105.0	08.0	60.0	28
Wisconsin	37.2	46.5	47.8	54.5	64.4		0		50.5	51.6	2.4	30	4.6	9 00	4.0	20.00	E7.7	000	99	8 8
W yoming.	42.5	39.4	49.9	62.6	111.3	44.9	51.7		67.5	71.1	60	6.0	6.0	0	13.6	63.5	50. K	80.8	54.0	308
Alaska.	121.7	144.2	169.0	186.3	159.6				38. 1	56.1	5.3	4.1	Ξ	3	9	300	22.0	97.7	16.0	120
H D CO OF I	200 100	9 44		2 10 10	6 60										-	2000				750

Data not available.

33	All a	All accidents, including automobile accidents (169-195)	ts, Inc	luding s (169-1	suto-	Aut	(Jomobil)	Automobile accidents (170a, b, c)	idents c)	only	State	a IIA	All accidents, including automobile accidents (169-195)	s, inch	(169-1	auto- 95)	Auto	mobile (17	Automobile accidents (170a, b, c)		only
	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937		1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1941	1940	1930	1938	1937
Alabama Connecticut Connecticut District of Columbia District of Georgia Georgia Georgia Illinois Indiana Illinois Indiana Illinois Maine Marine Masschusetts Masschusetts Michigan Molchigan Nebraska	22.22 22.22	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	05-27-1-1-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-	854448666866666666666666666666666666666	77.8 107.10	21.44.48.48.48.49.49.48.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.49.	23.52.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	6227758888888888888888888888888888888888	26.28.28.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota North Dakota Oklahoma Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Daketa Tennessee Utah Vermont Vermont Vermont Wyoming Wisconsin Wisconsin Haska	\$\$ 0.449\$	25.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5	\$2.50 \$2.50	198888888899988558888888888888888888888	25.01 25.01 25.02 25.03	44447-1048888878888878888888888888888888888888	名後 8 2 2 8 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	88784783519888874 4088478755198884 2	1888849274871112088984886 800010400048868886884	824.22 82.22 82.22 82.22 83.22 83.22 83.23 8

1 No deaths reported.

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS*

The National Health Survey was a project executed by the United States Public Health Service, with the aid of grants from the Work Projects Administration.** The field observations were obtained in 1935-36. The project comprised a number of individual studies, including: (a) A house-to-house canvass of sickness and medical care among 2,500,000 persons in 83 cities and certain rural areas; (b) a communicable disease survey in 32 cities; (c) special studies of health and medical facilities in the counties included in the above house-to-house canvasses; (d) a special audiometric study of hearing loss in a sample of the surveyed population; and (e) transcripts of records of industrial sick benefit organizations.

There follows a list of publications which have resulted from these studies, arranged by broad subject and alphabetically by title for each subject. Copies of these publications may be obtained as indicated in the footnotes.***

The National Health Survey—Scope and method of the Nation-wide canvass of sickness in relation to its social and economic setting. George St. J. Perrott, Clark Tibbitts, and Rollo H. Britten. Pub. Health Rep., 54: 1663–1687 (1939). Reprint No. 2098.²

General Illness Findings:

A disability table for urban workers. Harold F. Dorn.⁶

An estimate of the amount of disabling illness in the country as a whole. National Health Survey preliminary reports, Sickness and Medical Care Series Bull. No. 1, 1938.

Disability from specific causes in relation to economic status. National Health Survey preliminary reports, Sickness and Medical Care Series Bull. No. 9, 1938. Health of the Negro. Dorothy F. Holland and George St. J. Perrott. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, 16: 5–38 (January 1938).

Health problems of low income families. George St. J. Perrott. An address before the American Public Welfare Association, Washington, D. C., December 12, 1937. The Health Officer, 2: 488–495 (1938). (Article also mimeographed.) ¹

Health status of adults in the productive ages. David E. Hailman. Pub. Health Rep., 56: 2071-2087 (1941). Reprint No. 2327.2

Income and Health. George St. J. Perrott. Plan Age, 4: 34-38 (1938).4

Sickness in a metropolitan community—The results of the National Health Survey in New York City. Dorothy F. Holland.

^{*}List as of April 1, 1942.

^{**}Work Projects Administration Official Project Nos. 712159-658/9999 and 765-23-3-10.

^{***}Footnotes:

¹ Obtainable from National Institute of Health, Division of Public Health Methods, Bethesda, Maryland.

² Obtainable from U. S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md., as long as supply is available (order by number where possible).

³ The stock for free distribution is exhausted but a copy is obtainable by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price given.

⁴ Reprints available in a few cases. Application for them should be made to the author.

⁵ No copies available for distribution. May be consulted at leading libraries.

⁶ In press.

Medical Care:

- A study of dental care in Detroit, Mich. Rollo H. Britten. Pub. Health Rep., 53: 446-459 (1938). Reprint No. 1919. (Reproduced in J. Am. Dent. Assoc. and Dent. Cosmos, 25: 821-826, 1938.)
- Differences in opportunities for health. Joseph W. Mountin and Hazel O'Hara. Pub. Health Rep., 53: 485-496 (1938). Reprint No. 1920.²
- Health as an element in social security. George St. J. Perrott and Dorothy F. Holland. Ann. Am. Acad. of Political and Social Science, 202: 116-136 (1939). Reprint.¹
- Illness and medical care in relation to economic status. National Health Survey preliminary reports, Sickness and Medical Care Series Bull. No. 2, 1938, revised 1939.
- Maternal care in Michigan—A progress note. Alexander M. Campbell. J. Mich. State Med. Soc., 37: 17-21 (1938).
- Maternal care in Michigan—A study of obstetric practices. National Health Survey preliminary reports, Sickness and Medical Care Series Bull. No. 8, 1938.
- Maternal services in Michigan with special reference to economic status. Jennie C. Goddard and Carroll E. Palmer. Pub. Health Rep., **54**: 825–840 (1939). Reprint No. 2070.
- Medical and nursing services for the maternal cases of the National Health Survey. Jennie C. Goddard. Pub. Health Bull. No. 264, 1941.²
- Medical care as a public health function. Josephine Roche. Am. J. Pub. Health, 27: 1221-1226 (1937).
- Medical needs revealed by the National Health Survey. George St. J. Perrott. Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work, Sixty-fifth Annual Session (Seattle, Washington, 1938). Reprint.¹
- The National Health Survey—Receipt of medical services in different urban population groups. Rollo H. Britten. Pub. Health Rep., 55: 2199–2224 (1940). Reprint No. 2213.²

Hospital Facilities:

- A study of the variations in reports on hospital facilities and their use. Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennell, and Emily Hankla. Pub. Health Rep., 53: 17-25 (1938). Reprint No. 1897.
- Business census of hospitals, 1935—General report. Elliott H. Pennell, Joseph W. Mountin, and Kay Pearson. Supplement No. 154 to Pub. Health Rep., 1939.
- Existence and use of hospital facilities among the several States in relation to wealth as expressed by per capita income. Elliott H. Pennell, Joseph W. Mountin, and Kay Pearson. Pub. Health Rep., **55**: 822–846 (1940). Reprint No. 2160.²
- Factors that influence hospital occupancy. Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennel, and Kay Pearson. Hospitals, 15: 18-25 (March 1941).⁵
- Financial support of hospitals controlled by State and local governments. Elliott H. Pennell, Joseph W. Mountin, and Kay Pearson. Pub. Health Rep., 56: 433-445 (1941). Reprint No. 2243.²
- Hospitals existing singly in counties have similar financial structure. Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennell, and Kay Pearson. Pub. Health Rep., 56: 498–509 (1941). Reprint No. 2246.²

- Hospital facilities in the United States. Part I. Selected characteristics of hospital facilities in 1936. Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennell, and Evelyn Flook. Part II. Trends in hospital development, 1928–1936. Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennell, and Kay Pearson. Pub. Health Bull. No. 243, 1938.
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- Regional differences in hospital facilities for tuberculosis, from the standpoints of accommodations, sources of financial support, and operating costs. Joseph W. Mountin, Elliott H. Pennell, and Kay Pearson. Transactions of the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1939.
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INCIDENCE OF HOSPITALIZATION, APRIL 1942

[Reported for nonprofit Blue Cross Hospital Service Plans by the Hospital Service Plan Commission of the American Hospital Association]

The following table inaugurates a new current index of illness. Through the cooperation of the Hospital Service Plan Commission of the American Hospital Association, data on hospital admissions among about 8,000,000 members of Blue Cross Hospital Service Plans will be presented monthly. These plans provide prepaid hospital service and it is believed that the admission rate per 1,000 will reflect rather accurately the prevalence of serious illness among the members. The data cover about 60 hospital service plans scattered throughout the country, mostly in large cities.

No.	A	pril
Item	1942	1941
Number of plans supplying data	7, 932, 108 70, 444	4, 992, 468 44, 007
365) 5. Simple average of annual rates for the 12 months ended April 30.	107. 9 107. 0	107. 2

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAY 16, 1942

[From the Weekly Mortality Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

*	Week ended May 16, 1942	Corresponding week, 1941
Data from 87 large cities of the United States: Total deaths. Average for 3 prior years. Total deaths, first 19 weeks of year Deaths per 1,000 population, first 19 weeks of year, annual rate. Deaths under 1 year of age. Average for 3 prior years. Deaths under 1 year of age, first 19 weeks of year. Data from industrial insurance companies:	8, 187 8, 128 169, 522 12, 5 531 488 10, 757	8, 047 172, 697 12, 7 519
Policies in force. Number of death claims. Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate. Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 19 weeks of year, annual rate	64, 979, 848 11, 054 8. 9 10. 1	64, 507, 375 10, 882 8, 8 10, 6

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

REPORTS FROM STATES FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 23, 1942 Summary

The incidence of meningococcus meningitis declined during the week from 86 to 81 cases, but remains higher than for any other year since 1937. Most of the cases, approximately 83 percent, were reported in the New England (11), Atlantic (45), and Pacific (11) areas, with New York (20), Massachusetts (7), Maryland (7), New Jersey (6), Virginia (6), and Washington State (6) reporting the largest numbers.

Measles continues above the 5-year (1937-41) median, and the number of influenza cases for the current week was above the median expectancy, with slightly more than one-fourth of the cases being reported from Texas. An increase in the number of cases of poliomyelitis was reported, with 26 cases, as compared with 14 cases for the preceding week. Not more than 3 cases were reported in any one State.

The incidence of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox and typhoid fever remained below that for any earlier year of record.

Other reports for the current week include 3 cases of anthrax (in Pennsylvania), 162 cases of bacillary, 25 cases of amebic, and 88 cases of unspecified dysentery, 2 cases of leprosy (1 in Louisiana and 1 in California), 14 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever (6 in the Eastern States and 8 in the Mountain States), 36 cases of tularemia, and 35 cases of endemic typhus fever (13 in Georgia and 10 in Texas). Seven cases of encephalitis (unspecified) were reported in New Mexico. Several cases of infectious encephalitis and equine encephalomyelitis were reported in the State last fall, but up to the current week only 1 case of infectious and 6 cases of the unspecified form of the disease had been reported during the current year.

The death rate for 88 large cities in the United States for the current week is 11.3 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.5 for the preceding week and a 3-year (1939-41) average of 11.5. The cumulative rate to date (first 20 weeks of the year) is 12.4 as compared with 12.7

for the corresponding period last year.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended May 23, 1942, and comparison with corresponding week of 1941 and 5-year median. In these tables a zero indicates a definite report, while leaders imply that, although none were reported, cases may have occurred.

	D	iphthe	ria		Influen	za		Measle	S		leningi ingoco	
Division and State	Wende	eek ed—	Me-		led—	Me- dian		eek led—	Me-	ende	eek	Me-
	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	1937-	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	1937-41	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	dian 1937- 41	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	dian 1937- 41
NEW ENG.												
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	0 0 1 5 0	0 0 1 0 0	1 0 1 3 0 2			3	45 235 1, 219 216 492	31 88 958 2	31 83 869 80	1 1 0 7 0 2	0 1 0 1 0 1	
MID. ATL. New York	15	19	25	15					2, 251	20	7	
New Jersey Pennsylvania	6	7 6	7 22	2	2	4	819 1, 591			6 2	9	
E. NO. CEN.												
OhioIndianaIllinoisMichigan ³ Wisconsin	7 2 17 5 0	12 5 13 3 4	9 7 22 8 4	26	21 22 4	12	58 319 207	1, 200 1, 459 2, 232	462 346 564	3 0 0 0	3 2 1 3 0	(
W. NO. CEN.										^		
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	1 3 7 2 1 1 1	8 2 5 0 1 0 3	2 4 5 0 0 1 4	10 3	10 4	6 3	21 264	140 587 107 37 37	152 48	0 1 1 0 0 0	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2	()
SO. ATL.								-	` .			,
Delaware Maryland ¹ Dist. of Col. Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	1 8 2 4 3 4 11 3	0 4 0 9 3 6 5 2	1 4 2 6 4 6 5 4	2 1 106 13 8 188 8	1 59 3	57 20 3 138 14 3	10 369 97 155 51 352 213 90	401 248 1, 343 502 1, 597 272 360	318 107 502 78 472 11 132	0 7 2 6 0 1 0 1	0 3 0 2 0 3 1 0 0	2 2 2 1 1 1 0 0
E. SO. CEN.	2	5	6	2		8	75	962	158	0	0	1
Tennessee Alabama Mississippi ²	1 6 3	7 7 1	4 7 2	15 119	21 21	24 34	150 96		133 176	2 2 1	0 0 1	0
W. SO. CEN.		1										
ArkansasLouisianaOklahoma	2 5 3 21	2 0 7 17	2 5 5 23	39 4 31 302	258 1 19 389	26 6 34 298	121 114 180 733	317 27 152 900	142 27 152 900	0 2 0 1	0 2 0 8	0 1 0 3
MOUNTAIN	0	1	1	2	2	9	113	63	63	0	0	0
MontanaIdaho	0	0	0				120	6	25	0	0	0
Wyoming	0 5	6	0 8	44 42	20	2	52 248	277 542	26 237	0	0	0
Colorado New Mexico	0	2	1			1	41	106	87	0	0	0
Arizona Utah ² Nevada	0 0	3 5 0	0	74 8	58 7	47	158 1, 104 44	110 42 0	46 151	0	0	0
PACIFIC												0
Washington Oregon California	2 1 18	1 2 11	0 3 26	3 6 53	2 2 222	17 44	657 100 5, 359	15 140 734	55 78 734	6 1 4	0 0 1	0 0 2
Total	184	203	283	1, 124	1,379	876	20, 966	34, 681	15, 205	81	56	50
a) weeks											998	998

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended May 23, 1942, and comparison with corresponding week of 1941 and 5-year median—Con.

	Po	liomye	litis	S	carlet f	ever	8	Smallp	OX.	Typh	hoid fev	d para- er
Division and State	wende	eek ed—	Me-		eek led—	Me-	We	eek ed—	Me-		eek ed	Me-
	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	dian 1937– 41	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	dian 1937- 41	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	dian 1937- 41	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941	dian 1937- 41
NEW ENG.												
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	15 256 19	0 0 197 7	4 5 197 7	0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0	0 0 1 1 1	
MID. ATL. New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	117	278		0 0	0 0	0	2		
E. NO. CEN. Ohio	1 0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 1 2 0	43 145 220	87 269 267	213 115 402 384 139	0 0 0 1 3	1 0 3 6 2	1 19 16 6 3		3 2 5 0	1
W. NO. CEN.												
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	62 37 48 6 22 11 47	40 26 99 2 5 9	76 78 99 17 11 24 60	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 4 0 0	8 20 20 2 4 4 4	2 1 0 0 0 2 0	0 2 1 0 0 0 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SO. ATL.	i											
Delaware	0 0 1 1 0 1 3 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	18 71 12 11 21 13 0 6	19 39 14 15 50 12 5 13 2	6 39 14 17 35 12 3 13	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 4 1 1 5 5	0 3 0 3 5 2 3 13	0 2 0 5 4 4 4 3 10 3
E. 80. CEN.							1					
Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi 2	1 1 0 1	0 0 1 2	0 0 1 0	48 28 10 2	85 51 19 1	47 51 6 4	0 0 0	0 3 0 1	1 3 0 1	0 0 2 1	5 8 0 0	5 7 2 2
w. so. cen. Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas	3 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 9 10 18	2 4 13 21	5 7 14 32	0 3 0 5	1 0 1 0	1 0 4 4	1 13 2 11	3 4 7 13	2 14 5 9
MOUNTAIN MONTAIN Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah ³ Nevada	0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	9 2 11 15 1 8 8	6 4 0 18 5 6 13 0	12 5 2 30 7 10 15	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 3 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 1 0
PACIFIC												
Washington Oregon California	0	0 1 5	0 1 2	23 6 95	17 5 108	37 18 164	1 1 0	0 1 0	1 7 12	1 0 3	0 4 1	0 3 6
Total	26	27	27	2, 500	3, 218	4, 272	18	34	237	93	120	146
20 weeks	417	444	419	74 591	74, 083	97, 895	437	916	6 230	1, 600	1.696	2, 265

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended May 23, 1942—Con.

	Who	oping				Wee	k ended	May 2	3, 1942		
Division and State		ended—	An- thrax		Dysente	ery	En-		Rocky Mt.		Ту-
	May 23, 1942	May 24, 1941		Ame- bic	Bacillary	Un- speci- fied	ceph- alitis, infec- tious	Lep- rosy	spot- ted fever	Tula- remia	mhine
NEW ENG.											
Maine	21										
New Hampshire	1	16									
Vermont	23					1					
Massachusetts Rhode Island	193 47				-			1			
Connecticut	74					2					
MID. ATL.											
New York	441				3	3	. 2			1	
New Jersey	369	194							1		
Pennsylvania	231	435	3	1	2		1		2		
E. NO. CEN.											
Ohio	201						. 2				
Indiana	30 255									1	
Illinois	233										
Wisconsin	184										
W. NO. CEN.											
Minnesota	41	90		2							
Iowa	20									3	
Missouri	12						2			2	
North Dakota	10	20 16					2				
South Dakota	6	6									
Nebraska Kansas	42						1				
SO. ATL.											
	2	0									
Delaware Maryland ²	65	146				6					
Dist. of Col	9	10									
Virginia	96	83				22			1		
West Virginia	12	29							1	1	
North Carolina	94 117	345 89						~=====	1	1	,
South Carolina Georgia	43	47		1	6					4	13
Florida	13	24							******		3
E. 80. CEN.											
Kentucky	72	40							1	1	
Tennessee	33	65		2		1				1	
Alabama	61	68									6
Mississippi 3											
W. SO. CEN.	45	_									
Arkansas	13 36	70		3 2				1		5 2	2
LouisianaOklahoma	15	26		-	-					-	-
Texas	118	374		6	141					1	10
MOUNTAIN									-		
Montana	13	4							1	4	
Idaho	5	6							1	1	
Wyoming	10	3							4	1	
Colorado	23	205					(2)		2		
New Mexico	23 13	35			*****	59	(3)				
Utah 1	21	34				00				6	
Nevada	0	0									
PACIFIC	1										
Washington	58	108			1						
Oregon	10	34									
California	357	811		4	1			1		2	
Total	3, 767	5, 447	3	25	162	88	12	2	14	36	35
20 weeks	76, 786	93. 426			-						
	- 10 100	- we want			-000000						

New York City only,
 Period ended earlier than Saturday.
 Seven cases Unspecified Encephalitis reported,

847

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended May 9, 1942

This table lists the reports from 89 cities of more than 10,000 population distributed throughout the United States, and represents a cross section of the current urban incidence of the diseases included in the table.

	SOS	infec	Influ	enza		menin- cases	eaths	cases	cases	92	para-	cough
	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Cases	Deaths	Measles cases	Meningitis, m gococcus, ce	Pneumonia deaths	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever c	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and typhoid fever	Whooping cases
Atlanta, Ga	0 3 0 0	0 0 0 0	4 2	0 2 0 0 0	6 333 0 6 2	0 4 0 0 1	7 9 0 0	0 0 0 0	3 21 0 1 2	0 0 0 0	1 2 0 0 1	1 30 10 2 8
Boston, Mass. Bridgeport, Conn. Brunswick, Ga. Buffalo, N. Y. Camden, N. J.	0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0		. 0 0 0 0	327 20 18 12 3	1 1 0 0	9 4 1 12 3	0 0 0 0	82 8 0 27 12	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	2 2 2 0 1
Charleston, S. C. Charleston, W. Va. Chicago, Ill Cincinnati, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio.	0 0 4 1 2	0 0 0 0	11 1	0 0 1 1 1	6 0 46 8 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 25 3 9	1 0 1 1 1	0 0 53 30 56	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1	6 0 108 12 35
Columbus, Ohio Concord, N. H Cumberland, Md Dallas, Tex. Denver, Colo	0 0 0 2 2	0 0 0 0	1	1 0 0 0 1	46 0 1 45 101	0 0 0	4 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	5 0 0 2 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	9 0 0 7 3
Detroit, Mich Duluth, Minn Fall River, Mass Fargo, N. Dak Flint, Mich	3 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0	30 4 40 1 1	2 0 0 0 0	8 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	113 8 30 1 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	56 0 0 3 3
Fort Wayne, Ind Frederick, Md Galveston, Tex Grand Rapids, Mich	0 0 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0	1 13 2	0 0 1 0	2 0 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 0 4 4
Great Falls, Mont Hartford, Conn Helena, Mon Houston, Tex Indianapolis, Ind	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0	23 93 1 33 151	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 12 7	0 0 0 0	0 4 0 0 18	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	13 1 0 20
Kansas City. Mo Kenosha, Wis Little Rock, Ark Los Angeles, Calif Lynchburg, Va	0 0 0 3 0	0 0 0 0	13	0 0 0 0	124 8 0 573 0	0 0 1 0 0	5 0 1 4 1	0 0 0 1	22 1 0 16 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 9 0 22 34
Memphis, Tenn	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2	1 0 0 0 3	37 185 483 29 0	0 0 0 0	5 4 5 1 3	0 0 0 0	27 11 3 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0	18 85 7 0
Nashville, Tenn	0 0 0 0 14	0 0 0 0 2	2	0 0 0 0	5 306 97 0 104	0 4 0 1 15	3 6 0 6 55	0 0 0 0 1	0 21 1 3 220	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 2	1 41 3 0 222
Omaha, Nebr Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa Portland, Maine Providence, R. I	3 1 2 0 0	0 0 0 0	2	0 2 0 0 0	175 60 13 10 174	0 0 0 2 3	3 21 12 4	0 0 0 0	3 180 14 0 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 95 12 1 12
Pueblo, Colo	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0 0 0	308 3 8 8	0 0 0 0	1 0 1 1	0 0 0	2 1 0 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 34 0 6

City reports for week ended May 9, 1942-Continued

	ses	nfec-	Influ	enza		menin- cases	aths	cases	ases	_	para-	cough
	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Cases	Deaths	Measles cases	Meningitis, me	Pneumonia deaths	Poliomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and p	Whooping ex
Roanoke, Va	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0	2 18 57 8 142	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 2 3 12	0 0 0	0 8 3 0 15	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 4 23 0 4
Saint Paul, Minn	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 3	0 0 0 1	181 184 17 273 1	0 0 0 1	5 2 4 4 2	0 0 2 0 0	7 0 0 14 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	12 5 2 10 1
Seettle, Wash	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0		1 0 0 0 0	110 10 0 50 89	0 0 0 1	2 3 2 2 2	0 0 0 0	1 0 5 3 6	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	25 1 5 4 0
Springfield, Mass Superior, Wis Syracuse, N. Y Tecoma, Wash Tampa, Fla.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1	0 0 0 0	76 2 227 5 5 57	0 0 0 0	6 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	15 1 1 6 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 1	6 0 46 1 0
Terre Haute, Ind	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0	2 40 1 121 3	0 0 0 3 0	0 2 0 8 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 8 5 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 4 12 0
Wichita, Kans	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 1 0 0	105 5 10 9 2	0 0 0 0	4 1 0 1 8	0 0 0 0	1 5 0 1 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 3 0 70

Dysentery, Amebic.—Cases: Boston, 1; Dallas, 1; Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 1; San Francisco, 1; Washington, D. C., 1.
Dysentery, Bacillary.—Cases: Los Angeles, 1; New York, 2.
Typhus fever.—Cases: San Antonio, 1; Tampa, 1.

Rates (annual basis) per 100,000 population, for the group of 89 cities in the preceding table (estimated population, 1942, 34,064,655)

Period	Diph-	Influ	ienza	Mea- sles	Pneu- monia	Scarlet fever	Small-	Ty- phoid	Whooping
renou	cases	Cases	Deaths	cases	deaths	cases	cases	fever	cough
Week ended May 9, 1942 Average for week, 1937-41	7. 35 14. 68	11. 33 17. 30	2. 76 5. 56	902. 66 1732. 50	52. 50 73. 70	174. 65 277. 18	0.00 2.16	2. 45 3. 24	191, 49 196, 53

¹ Median.

FOREIGN REPORTS

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended April 25, 1942.— During the week ended April 25, 1942, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of Canada as follows:

Disease.	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Que- bec	On- tario	Mani- toba	Sas- katch- ewan	Al- berta 1	British Colum- bia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis Chickenpox		6 4	2	6 130	6 255	32	1 33		100	23 635
Diphtheria Dysentery		28	5	9	2	3				47
German measlesInfluenza		6 28	3	26	50	11	5	******	13	137 41
Measles	*********	7	2	475 332	155	152	14 149			830
Mumps Pneumonia Poliomyelitis		28 12	2	332	462	104	1		547 26	1, 628 48
Scarlet iever Trachoma	2	38	24	119	221	43	20		40	507
Tuberculosis Typhoid and paraty-	2	7	4	73	57				21	164
				25	4					29
			4	235	107	1	1		54	409
eases.		6		3	192	51	1		6	259

¹ No report was received from Alberta for this period.

FINLAND

Communicable diseases—February 1942.—During the month of February 1942, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Finland as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Diphtheria	2, 183	Poliomyelitis	5
Influenza	2, 129	Scarlet fever	475
Paratyphoid fever	67	Typhoid fever	42

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Health, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases]

Note.—Since many of the figures in the following tables are from weekly reports, the accumulated totals are for approximate dates.

Piace	January- Febru- ary 1942	March 1942	April 1942—week ended—			
			4	11	18	25
ASIA Ceylon	8, 185 109 1	31 6, 369 72 29	1 67 4			

PLAGUE

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

		1	1	1	
	17				
	1				
					11
		. 5	15	2	
16	15	******			
			,		
-					
P					
17	37				3 1
4					
7					
1					
6					
2	1				
3	3				
P					
20	8				
4	3				
19				,	
	2 3	PP 30 139 349 40 17 37 4	237 61 104 41 23 38 75 5 16 15 P P 30 139 349 40 17 37 4 7 1	P P 30 139 40 17 4 20 37 4	P P 30 139 349 17 4 4 7 1 1 6 2 7 1 1 7 1 1 6 2 1 8 8 8 7 7 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

¹ Suspected.
2 For the month of April.

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases]

Place	January-	MINICH	April 1942—week ended—				
	Febru- ary 1942		4	11	18	25	
AFRICA							
AlgeriaC		81					
Belgian Congo C							
Dahomey C		4					
French Guinea	58	1					
Ivory Coast C							
Morocco		173	34	47	30	4	
Nigeria	323	29					
Niger Territory C	127	8					
Senegal C	9						
Tunisia C		1					
Union of South Africa C	272	16					
ASIA							
CevlonC	2	1	1				
China C	7	-					
India	5, 985	3, 833					
Indochina (French)	679	613				1 61	
Iran	28	0.0				0	
Iraq	138	26	*******				
PalestineC							
EUROPE							
France:							
Seine Department	24	17					
Unoccupied zone C	13						
Portugal C	17	7	2	1			
Spain C	27	21	2	2			
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada C		1	1				
Mexico C	5	1					
SOUTH AMERICA							
British Guiana C	1						
Colombia	6						
Venezuela (alastrim) C	45	39					

¹ For the month of April.

TYPHUS FEVER

[C indicates cases]

AFRICA						
Algeria C	9, 196	7, 133			1 4, 174	
Basutoland C	15					
British East Africa: Kenya C	4					
China. C	7					
EgyptC	3, 417	4, 237				
vory Coast C	4					
Morocco C	4, 384	4, 795	1, 509	1, 512	1, 376	1, 386
Niger Territory C	1					
Sierra Leone C	î					
Cunisia C	4, 165	3, 138	800	583	676	
Union of South Africa C	289					
ASIA						
ndia C	5					
ran C	49	80	29	29	73	
raq C	49	1				
Palestine	12	3				
Syria.	10	12				

¹ For the period Apr. 1-20, 1942.

TYPHUS FEVER-Continued

[C indicates cases]

Place	January- Febru- ary 1942	March 1942	April 1942—week ended—				
			4	11	18	25	
EUROPE							
Bulgaria C	94	197		33	42		
Czechoslovakia C	5			*****			
France: Seine Department		1					
Unoccupied zone	4		2 133	50	17	1	
GermanyC	85		200				
HungaryC	228	130	36	49	47	11	
Irish Free State C		2		1			
Portugal C		******	1				
RumaniaC	1, 382	686	74	189		171	
Spain C	1, 975	1, 374	96	. 84	51		
Canary Islands	86	107					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	67						
NORTH AMERICA							
Guatemala C	28	6					
Jamaica C	9	1	2	2			
Mexico C	116	2	1	1			
Panama Canal Zone C	1						
Puerto Rico C	3						
SOUTH AMERICA							
Chile C	12	4					
Ecuador C	14						
Venezuela C	2	1					
OCEANIA							
Australia	4					-	
Hawaii Territory	14	6			1		

² For the period Feb. 27-Apr. 7, 1942.

YELLOW FEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

AFRICA				
Belgian Congo: Libenge D French West Africa C	1	 11	 	
Gold Coast C	1	 	 	
Sierra Leone: Freetown	11	 	 	
SOUTH AMERICA 4		 	 	
Colombia:				
Boyaca Department D Intendencia of Meta D Santander Department D	1	 	 	

Suspected.
 During the week ended May 2, 1942, 1 death from suspected yellow fever was reported in Divo Subdivision, Ivory Coast.
 According to information dated Feb. 9, 1942, 15 deaths from yellow fever among Europeans have occurred in Senegal.
 All yellow fever in South America is of the jungle type unless otherwise specified.